will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have a concerning to divert the public fault from the pupers.

If a collection and custody of the revenue heing, or this contrary, a source of credit to them, will increase the country which the States provide fault fault from which the repeations and accounty which the States provide fault fault for exertions and accounts will be subjected. Thur disposed, as well from interest is the oligations of their clearers, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to done respecting the deposits in the business of the contrary. It is not fault for the gradual disease of the small bills, will be chose faily couplied with; and that we shall compain in the whole piper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimate the principal circulating median in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attriment of such a result will form an era in the binary of our country, which will be dwolf upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and in hear so long collected from the cornings of labor, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and on more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and on more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants, and do more to revive and popeluate those habits of constants of the population of the provided from the constants of the provided from the contractor of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted."

Here we have a composete delineation of the mallow of the fault from the provided from the contractor of republicants and the provided from the contractor of republicants. The mallow of the fault from

Here we have a complete delineation of the policy of the administration on this great question of the currency. Neither the President, nor the body of his friends, have proposed a total suppression of bank paper, or an exclusive metallic currency; but, to use his own words, they have desired to see a "practical reform in the banking system, by the ultimate suppression of all bank bills be-low twenty dollars; so that gold and silver might take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country." This, he expressly declares, would be "a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medi-um; and the attainment of which, he adds, "will form an era in the history of our country, which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and There is nothing in the Treasury Cirdy said, was an occasional and temp rary act, resorted to under a peculiar emergency, till the power of Congress could be interposed to apply a more systematic remedy, and cannot be considered as a departure from a settled and general line of policy. On the contrary, the President, in his message at the commencement of the present session, expressly recors to the suppression of the lower denominations of bank notes, by the concur-rent legislation of the General and State Governments, as forming "the true policy of the country," by which only "a larger portion of the precious metals can be infused into our circulating medium." No other plan can be effectual for the accomplishment of such a result; and, until it shall be adopted, all that may be said, however glowing and fascinating, of the advantages of a metallic crculation, will prove but barren theory, and delusive and unprofitable generality. You may bring gold and silver into the country, and pile them mountains high in your banks; but, without the suppression of the small notes, they will never circulate in the business of society, and will always be exposed to be drawn off by the absorbing currents of foreign trade. The object of a rational policy is, to bring them into daily and active use, invigorating and sustaining the pursuits of industry, and not to have them, like the ancient household relies described by the poet, "wisely kept f r show." The question, then, is, by what means in our power

this great object of the suppression of the small notes may promoted or accomplished. It is through the collection and management of the public revenue only, that the agency of this Government can, at present, be usefully interposed. By refusing to receive, in payment of the public dues, the notes of all banks which shall issue bills of the lower denominations, as is proposed by the resolution I have had the honor to submit, a strong inducement of interest will be held out to the leading State banks to discontinue their smaller issues. The consideration of the credit and more general currency given to their paper by a receivability in payment of the revenue, would, doubtless, induce more or less of them to conform to the standard which shall be established in this respect by the legislation of Congress. But my reliance is not so much upon the operation of this measure per se, as upon the moral influence it is calculated to exert upon the policy of the States. They have the complete power to prohibit, by law, the emission and cirn of the smaller notes; and I cannot doubt, if this Government shall hold up to them a standard deemed indispensable to the parification and reform of the currency, that that power will in process of time be exerted so as to second and render effectual the policy of our legislation here. Have we not every encouragement, in that has already taken place, to hope for such a result? It is only a few years ago that but three of the States, according to Mr. Gallitin, (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia,) had prohibited the issue of notes under But, since that time, it has been the policy of the General Government, in the collection and manpleasnee hank agement of the public revenues, to dis notes under that denomination. And what has been the result? We have seen the States, one by one, successively conforming to the example, till now a majority of them have prohibited all bank notes under the denomination of five dollars. The confidence I feel in the enlightened patriotism of the State Governments, and in the popular intelligence and virtue which control them, gives me every assurance that an appeal to their co operation in so great and noble a work will not be in vain, especially when they shall have before them a sober and practical exhibition of the probable results of the policy in which their concurrence is invited. Let us then inquire what is likely to be the extent of

the effect which will be produced on the currency by the successive prohibition of all no'es under five, ten, and twenty dollars, respectively. Mr. Gallatin, whose skill in questions of this sort is universally admitted, in his able pamphlet on the currency, written in 1830, estima- accumulated in the vaults of banks; but not being in ted the reduction in the amount of the paper circulation which would arise, at that time from the suppression of all notes under five dollars, at six millions; and that ed for the business of life. It never will be in circulalikely to be produced by a suppression of the notes under ten dollars, at about seeen millions; making an been first suppressed. It is in vain for the Government aggregate of thirteen millions of dollars, and equal to to attempt to bring it into circulation by demanding it one-fifth of the whole paper circulation of the country.

Another highly respectable authority on American bank-debtor may be subjected to hardship, the banks may be Another highly respectable authority on American bank-ing, (Gouge,) estimates, in 1831, the amount of notes exposed to runs upon them for specie, and the business under five dollars then in circulation at secen militions; and of notes under ten dollars, at ten militions: making an gold and silver will never circulate while bank notes of and of notes under ten dollars, at ten militons: making an aggregate of secenteen millions. But let us take Air. Gallatin's estimate, and suppose that the suppression of the notes under five and ten dollars, would, together. operate a reduction of one-fifth in the whole amount of bank paper in circulation. Let us then suppose, (which, I presume, would not be or ravagant,) that the suppression of all notes under twenty dollars, and above ten, would produce, in amount, a diminution of one-fifth more of the poper circulation. By the ultimate suppression of all notes under twenty dollars, we should then gain an aggregate reduction of two-fifths in the whole paper circulation of the country. According to the repaper circulation of the country amounts at this time to 120 millions, two-fifths of which would be forty eight millions of dollars. But, in order to be within sure limits, we will suppose that the amount of bank paper withdrawn from circulation by suppression of all notes under twenty dollars, would be only 40 millions. That, of course, would be replaced by an equal amount of gold and silver. How, then, would stand the account in the final result: Forty taillions. taken from the 120 millions of paper circulation, would leave 80 millions of paper; and a ided to the 23 millions of gold and silver already in circulation, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, would give us 65 millions; or, (for the sake of round numbers, and to compensate liberal deductions unde above.) 70 millions of gold and silver in active circulation-not dammed up and stagnating in the coffers of the banks, but spread over the land, irrigating, refreshing, and fertilizing the whole country. Such, Mr. President, would be the solid and practical

result of the ultimate suppression of all bank bills under the denomination of twenty dollars. It would give to and silver, tends directly to narrow and diminish their the country nearly one half of its whole circulation in the precious metals, forming a solid and unfailing fund for the payment of labor, for the buying and selling of the necessaries of life, for the great mass of daily transactions, including the wants and interests of the farmer. the mechanic and the tradesman; while the other half would consist of an improved paper currency for the use and accommodation of the merchant, and for the larger operations of trade and business. I would ask gentlemen if such a result is not "a consummation devoutly to be wished?" Would it not, in the glowing and patriotic language of the President, form "an era in the history of the country, which would be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence." And can we suppose that the enlightened Legislatures of the States, in the view of such a result, pregment with consequences so important to the safety, the prosperity, and the morals of the whole community, and especially to the interests of those numerous and industrious classes which form the basis and support of our Republican system, could be so deaf to the united call of patriotism and wisdom, as not to lend their co-operation in so great and salutary a reform? For myself, Mr. I'resident, I feel a cheering confidence that they will give a helping and efficient hand to this great work. The Legislature of my own State is now engaged in revising her banking system, and I console myself in the belief

country. But, sir, till by the suppression of the small notes the circulation of the country has become better filled with the precious metals, I do not think it would consist just, wise, and paternal policy on the part of the Government to exact payment of its dues in specie ex officers of the Government, to receive the notes of a so clusively. It could not be done, without great hardship | vent bank in payment of the public revenue. If, Mr. to the public debtor, and extensive distress and embar- l'resident, we shall, by a sweeping law, refuse to receive rassment to the whole community. To demonstrate this, the paper of all banks, however sound, in discharge of nothing more is necessary than to compare the amount | the public dues, will there not be danger of similar conof specie in circulation with the amount of the revenue; sequences? Might it not operate to a certain extent, as for it is conceded now, that if payment of one branch | a discredit of all bank paper, exposing the institutions of the revenue be required by any permanent regula. which issue it to severe runs, and the community at large

tion to be made in specie, all ought to be paid in specie. to consequential pressure and embarrassment? At all

our efforts here to establish a sound currency for the

According to the estimate of the Secretary of the Trea-"It has been seen that, without the egency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purpose of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained that, instead of being necess rily made to promote the evils of an unchecked pip resystem, the management of the revenue can be made anything to the retirem with the Legislatures of neveral of the St tos have about any made to promote the supposes of small bilts, and since has only to be festered by prepare regulations so the part of Congress to secure a practical return, to the citeral repared for the St tos have about the management of the revenue during the last year amounted to forty-seven millions; and perhaps will not be started in the supposition of a great about the supposition of a great about the supposition of the great about the Government, out of the supposition of a great about the public debtors should be supposed from the Government of the great ent. The collection of the revenue to the form the beginning the purpose of the Government. The revenue during the last year amounted to forty-seven millions; and perhaps with all our efforts to reduce it, it may still not fall millions of dellars to be paid to the Government, out of the last year amounted to forty-seven millions; and perhaps with all our efforts to reduce it, it may still not fall millions of dellars to be paid to the Government, out of the last year amounted to forty-seven millions; and perhaps with all our efforts to reduce it, it may still not fall millions of dellars. The revenue during the last year amounted to forty-seven millions; and perhaps with all our efforts to reduce it, it may still not fall wenty-eight millions. There would then be thirty millions. There would then be thirty millions of the last year amounted to forty-seven millions. There would then be then be prepared t

discussion-a speech which does him great credit, not only for the extent and variety of the research displayed by him, but for the force and ability with which he il fusirated his ovar views, (in some of which it is my misfortune to differ from him) -brought to the notice of the Senate, from the evidence taken before the Committee of Secrety of the House of Commons on the Bank of England charter in 1832, the case of a banker at Manchester, who paid out, in the course of the year, about six millions of dollars in specie to the operatives of that place. But this was done in a country, which, as I have a ready shown, possesses an actual circulating metallic currency of one hundred and fitty millions of dollars, whereas our metailic circulation is out twenty eight millions! The example of Mr. Samuel Jones Lloyd (the banket referred to) on this point, is so instructive in itself, and so strikingly illustrative of the arguments I have advanced cular inconsistent with this interpretation of the policy that I beg leave to read the whole of that portion of it to of the administration. That measure, as I have alread the Senate, in the form of question and answer in which the Senate, in the form of question and answer in which it is reported:

Lis reported:

"Question. You are aware that a great amon & of specie is renired every week for the payment of wages at Manchester?

"Ansarr. A very large amount.

Question. Unityou go the committee any idea of the amount ansarr. No. I cannot you too large regards the issue of our owings, I should say that, upon the average we pay about 25,000 sove-

to say, I should say that it fresh supply of sovereigns in each week, of the same is that it fresh supply of sovereigns in each week, or one obtains it from the circulation of the place?

Theseer. We require a continual fresh supply, but not to that extent. I think the tresh supply requisite with average something less ian i0,000 a week. Question. Letter the abolition of the £1 notes, were those pay-

descent. Learne the assertion of the L1 notes, we ments generally made in L1 notes?

Assert. Entirely.

Question. Was the aim out then about the same?

Asswer. Quive as large. Question. You say that about 25,000 a week is what you are call, is, on allogether to pay, and that about 15,000 come back in you ende! What no you appr head becomes of the remaining 10,00. overeigne?

Assert. When the £1 notes were in circulation, we could tract t pretty a curately, and 1 believe the course to be the same with a sovereigns; they are paid principally in wages. The work peo-de by them out in cleaning and provisions, and those sovereign as to the portional dealors; and thence into the districts from their the provisions are supplied; the sort regarding pass into the aids of the country bankers in these districts, who either send a, London, we return them to Marche "er, as may be most convenien

Question. It does not follow, then, because you are obliged to have hybiosovereigns from the branch bank, that is, branch of the Bank or hapland, that the amount of the circulation in Mancheste is continually herenoung at the rate of 10,00 a week? Amount, No, 100 not apprehend it is increasing at all.

Now, sir, let us see how these large payments in spee, in Manchester, are made. Mr. Lloyd says express that, of the 25,000 sovereigns a week paid out by m, 15,000 of them are obtained from the circulation of the place, as, through that channel, they regularly come back into his hands; that he requires a firsh supply of about 10,(40) sovereigns a week, from the bank; but thes 10,000 sovereigns are also constantly returning to the bank from the circulation of the country. They are firs paid by the work people to the provision dealers; then by the provision dealers to the farmers, of whom they procure their supplies; from the farmers they pass in hands of the country bankers, who either return them tthe branch bank at Manchester, or, what is the same thing in effect, send them up to the parent bank at Lon don. Thus, the whole amount of these space pay ments is supplied by the actual circulating medium of the country-a thing easy and convenient enough and perfectly natural, where the amount of gold and si ver in daily and active circulation is 156 000,000 of dol To make large payments in specie, under such circumstances, is attended with no difficulty, because specie is the common and habitual currency of the coun The metallic circulation of England is a perpetua fountain, i d by the streams which flow from, and an constantly returning into, it. But to make payments in specie, to the Government alone, of thirty or twenty millions of dollars, or the half or the fourth of those sums, in a country whose circulation consists of 120,000, old of paper, and of but 25,000,000 of gold and silver, a far different operation.

Another most important lessen is to be derived from the evidence of Mr. Lloyd. How were these payments for wages made in Manchester previous to the prohibithe small notes: In societigns? In gold or sitres? Let us turn to the examination of Mr. Lloyd. Question. Before the abolition of the £1 notes, were those pay-

his generally made in £1 notes? Austre. Littrely. Question. Was the amount then about the same?

Answer. Cuite as large."

Previous to the suppression of the small notes, then, the whole amount of payments now made in gold, were made exclusively in one pound notes; and, but for that suppression would still be made in one-pound notes .-While the one-pound notes were in circulation, these payments could not be made in gold, because gold was not in circulation. Gold was, doubtless, in the country, circulation, there was no common and accessible fund from which it could be readily and conveniently obtaintion until bank notes of the smaller denominations have the same denomination are permitted to eccupy the channels of circulation. "You may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?"

The requisition of specie in payments to the Govern ment will not only not avail to bring gold and silver in-to circuintion, but, it insisted on, while gold and silver yet form, comparatively, but a small part of the actual currency of the country, it will inevitably have the effeet of dominishing their circulation. While bank prper forms the great mass of the currency of the country, if the Government refuse to receive it in payment of the public dues, and demand specie exclusively, the necessory consequence will be to enhance, to a greater or less extent, the value of gold and silver in relation to paper. That being the case, gold and silver will no lon-ger tirculate feetly. Those who have specie will be unwilling to part with it, except at a premium; and those who have notes will be anxious to convert them into specie. Hoarding of the precious metals will then commence, and but it le of them be seen in circulation .-No one, I presume, Mr. President, attaches much importance to the collection of the public revenue in specie, as an uitimate object, if it can be made equally safe by other means. It is only as an instrument of purifying and correcting the currency, that it deserves the consideration of a practical states. man. The great object is not to amass specie in the pubhe treasury, or in the vanits of banks, but to diffuse its healthful currents through the business of society, and to bring it into active circulation among the people.-This can only be effected by the previous suppression of the small notes; and any attempt by the Government, before that is done, to collect its revenues in specie, instead of promoting and extending the circulation of gold

circulation. The indiscriminate refusal of bank paper in payment of the public dues might, in the present condition of the country; be attended with other serious hazards. have beard a great deal recently, Mr. President, of the pecuniary panie and distress prevailing in England and Ireland, and of the extensive commercial embarrassments telt there. These embarrassments (in Ireland, especially.) seem to have arisen mainly from this very circumstance of a refusal to receive the paper of solvent banks in collections of the public revenue. It appears that some of the collectors of the customs had arbitrariy refused the bills of the Provincial Bank of Ireland -Thereupen, a run upon the bank immediately commenced, which, nevertheless, weathered the storm. The panic spread in regard to other institutions, which, though solvent, were compelled to stop payment; and a general scene of confusion, clarm, and embarrassment ensued .-But I will give the details in an extract, from an English paper, which has been republished extensively in

all of our principal journals. Here it is:

"The pressure was yet severe, not only throughout England, but in Iroland. Is the latter country, there had been a panic, attended several severe commercial disasters. This panie was commencial y the collectors of the customs at Newry, and some other pla-dusing the bills of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. A run i gislature of my own State is now engaged in revising her banking system, and I console myself in the belief that she will be among the foremost to vindicate the wisdom and patriotism of the State councils from distrust by heartily seconding, in her legislation on the subject, our efforts here to establish a sound extreme for the constraint of the State councils from distrust by heartily seconding. In the legislation on the subject, our efforts here to establish a sound correspond for the constraint of the State of the constraint of the State of the subject, so the state of the state

bank are stated at 240,000, its assets at 680,000. The habitities of the bank are stated at 240,000, its assets at 680,000 partners. It now has 5,000 partners, and trenty-sir branches scattered all over the country, oil of which step of course. But, installationing the solvency of the institution, its suspension will operate fearful injury." All this necuniary suffering and distress, widely ramified as it alterwards became, originated in the refusal, by

events, there would be heavy demands upon the bank : | for the specie requisite in payments to the Government, which the limited metallic circulation of the country would be wholly inadequate to supply. Would it be just or wise in the Government, in the present condition of the currency, with a Shylock severity to demand its pound of flesh? Would not such a course tend to produce, instead of averting, the catastrophe which appears

to be dreaded by some? I should be as little disposed, Mr. President, as any member of this body, to hazard the safety of the public revenue by any undue laxity in regard to its collec-tion. The proposition I have had the honor to submit provides studiously for the security of the revenue. It not only does not allow the notes of any banks to be received, but such as are promptly redeemed in speciesubject, too, to important restrictions in regard to their denominations - but it expressly declares, that no notes whatever shall be received which the banks in which of the bill. they are to be deposited shall not agree to pass at once to the credit of the United States as cash This guaranty of the deposite banks converts the whole of the publie collections, virtually, into specie; and when it is recollected that the Secretary of the Treasury is impowered, whenever he thinks it necessary, to obtain from them a special and supplementary security for the public deposites, the solidity of the guaranty may be reposed up-

on with confidence.
It is objected to this provision, by some gentlemen, that it puts it in the power of the deposite banks to say what notes shall, and what shall not, be received by the Government in payment of its revenues. The absolute responsibility of the deposit banks for the notes depositwith them on public account is deemed a fundamental principle in the fiscal code of the Government; without it, the practice of special deposites must be revived, which formerly subjected the Government to heavy losses, and is the origin of the unuvailable funds still borne on the books of the Treasury. But if the deposite banks are to be absolutely responsible for the notes deposited with them, as so much cash, they ought certainly to have a reasonable discretion as to the notes they shall receive on deposite. This is no new principle in the practice of the Government; it has been a standing instruction from the Treasury Department to the public receivers and collectors, for more than twenty years, to receive no notes but such as the deposite banks would credit to the To satisfy, however, as far as United States as eash. possible, the jealousy which has been expressed on this abuse of their discretion by the deposite banks, I have, by a modification of my original resolution, placed them, in this regard, expressly under the supervision and con-

trol of the Secretary of the Treasury.

While the proposition I have had the honor to submit, provides, as I believe, in the amplest manner, for the security of the public revenue, it pays a due regard to the interests of the great body of the community. An inflexible exaction of gold and silver in payments to the and at the end come and demand back the money he had Government, in the present condition of the circulating medium, it seemed me, would involve a necessary and serious derangement to the whole business and commerce of the country. These interests I believe to be more or less common to all. I am not one of those who see a natural enuity and inherent incompatibility between the interests of different classes of mer. I do not belong to that school of philosophy which divides society horizontally, the upper portion pressing upon the lower with the weight of its incombent mass, while the latter is constantly striving to throw off the load by violent and vindictive struggles. This is the bellum amnium in omnia which forms no part either of my philosophy or my feelings. No, sir; my theory assigns a perpendicular stratification to society, placing all its component parts side by side on the same platform of equality, with common rights, common interests and common duties, mutually giving and receiving support by their juxtaposition. In this aspect, the interests of the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, are the same; what promotes the prosperity of one, redounds to the advantage of each.

In regard to the offeet upon the currency, the proposition I have had the honor to submit, if adopted, would prove in some degree instrumental, I trust, in promoting that great reform which has been so impressively recommended by the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the nation, and which, at the moment when he is about to close a ong and glorious career of public service, in a hallowed sile. form the object of his ardent yows for his country. That reform seeks, by the substitution of gold and silver in place of the lower denominations of bank paper, to make he precious metals the familiar currency of common But this object can be fully accomplished only by the ultimate suppression of all notes under twenty dellars; five dollar notes and half engles will not circulate together; the ten dollar notes must be put down before

he cagle can take its place.
I am aware, Mr. President, that our position is not exempt from difficulties and dangers. But I see in them nothing to create alarm, far less to exerte despendency; but every thing to rouse the devotion and energy of the patriot. With whatever embarrassments we may be beset, there is a redeeming power in the virtue and intelligence of the American people, which will conduct us in disease. The protection of a national bank wentd be come of age. "such protection as vultures give to lambs." No, sir; let us rather invoke the protection of our guardian and freedom and strength. An able and experienced member of the House of Commons, speaking of the inherent inevitable tendency to over-issues of paper, without a constant sentiael keeping watch upon it, and that sentinet" (for the m) "was the metallic suvereign in constant and with such other provisions as the practical and sahealty. I firmly believe, place our currency on a footing which, for convenience and security united, will rival any other under the sun.

Let the State Logislatures proceed firmly and vigorthey will.—They have the highest motives which can address themseives to human action to accomplish this great reform. Let them subject all banks, both old and new, to efficient regulation; let them regard with jealousy every proposition for an increase of banks, and limitations both upon their issues and their discounts; et them provide for frequent periodical scrutinies into their condition; and, above all, let them retain in their own hands a constant power of correcting abuses, and of protecting, in every emergency, the interests of the

It is this principle of legislative regulation and control over banking institutions, which constitutes the distinctive feature of American policy. It is the result of the mactical character of the American mind; and I am rappy to perceive that the people of older countries-of England especially-are turning to us for lessons and examples in this branch of the public economy. In that country, beyond the C5 miles from London, which define the limits of the Bank of England monopoly, numerous broods of joint stock companies and private bankers have | vised, he should decline. sprung up, without regulation by law, without limitation f number, without restriction as to their issues or disaw see that the privilege of issning money, of whatever kind, is an essential branch of the public sovereignty, and, like every other delegated power of that sort, it must be subjected to regulation, to inspection, to responsible Lity. This is a lesson they have learned from us; and it is gratifying to see that, on another fundamental point, make provision for their children in the Western counthe most enlightened minds in that country are coming to the same conclusion that we have attained. They begin to see that the monopoly of the Bank of England, as that of the Bank of the United States here, is a dangerous monopoly; that the dominion of such an institution over the circulation is a power more of evil than good; and that it must be brought down to the level of competition with other solid institutions. The opinions of the two countries, on this great concern of the currency, are mutually approximating, and settling down They are learning from us the upon a common system. necessary checks and controls of a paper currency; we from them, I trust, the value and importance of an enlarged metallic circulation. I repeat, then, there is nothing in our present situation to excite alarm or despendency, whatever occasion there may be for vigilance and caution. Let us look our dangers steadily in the face, but let us not be dismayed by them. Let us grapple with the difficulties which may oppose us, in a spirit of strenuous and determined patriotism, and we shall triumph over, and subdue them. In conclusion, let me say to the political friends, with whom I have had the honor to act in trying times, that after having successfully dissipated so many panies raised under other auspices, we shall not. I trust, at last become the victims of a panic of our own creation.

Thursday, January 26, 1827. IN SENATE. The Chair presented a communication from the Adjutant-General, transmitting a certain number of copies of the Army Register; which, on motion of Mr. Grundy,

was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Davis presented the petition of H. Quimby, asking the assistance of Congress to test the utility of an apparatus invented by him, by which the quantity of water in a steam boiler may be better ascertained than at pre-

Mr. D. moved that the petition be referred to a select committee of seven, which was agreed to; and, On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Chair was directed to

appoint the committee. Mr. Wright presented the petition of Samuel C. Reid. ecommending telegraphic communications; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Reads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill restricting the sale of the Public Lands to actual settlers. Mr. Morris withdrew his motion to strike out the 3d

Mr. Ruggles observed that he was opposed to the 4th section of the bill, but as there would be an opportunity to state and support them when the bill should come into the Senate, he would reserve the remarks he had intended to make until then.

Mr. Walker now moved a further amendment to the bill, which had been suggested to him by the objection urged on a former day by Mr. Ewing. The objection was, that an individual, after having entered the land, and before any patent should issue, might encumber it by mortgage or otherwise. To meet this, he moved to insert after the word contract, the words " with a view mortgage, the words " or otherwise encumber," so that the individual entering the land should be disabled from fraudulently conveying it away. The amendment was

agreed to Mr. Alorris observed that, on further examining the third section of the bill as now amended, he found it as objectionable as ever, and he should therefore renew his motion to strike it out, but would first suffer it to be made as perfect as the chairman of the committee could make it. He had further objections also to other sections

After some desultory conversation-Mr. White moved to amend the bill in the third section by striking out the clause which provides that, if a settler, after having entered the land, shall fail to comply with the conditions is cessary to a patent, he shall receive no patent, but his purchase money shall be refund-

ed to him without interest. Mr. W. represented in a strong light the injustice and impolicy of this feature of the bill, and the flagrant abuses to which it would open a door. A man was allowed full possession of the land for five years, during which time he might waste it at pleasure, cut off and sell the timber, and leave the land in such a condition that no one would buy it, and yet that he should have the whole of his money back - He had in fact a lease of the land for five years, how valuable soever it might be, for the consideration simply of the interest of the purchase mo-

ney at \$1 25 per acre. Mr. Walker had not inserted the clause from choice, but merely to avoid the danger of such an opposition as would defeat the bill. The bill, as first reported by him, provided for a forfeiture of the purchase money. He did not however believe that the case supposed would ever happen. It would be most extraordinary that a man should pay down his money for the land if he intended to forfeit it, for he would lose the opportunity of purchasing the land and forfeit the interest for five years, besides all the taxes he had paid on the land for five years; for the Legislatures of the States are allowed by the hill to tax the land from the day of entry. He would subject, and to guard against any arbitrary or wanton also forfeit all the improvements he had made on the land.

Mr. White replied, and further supported his objec-

tion. Mr. Grundy took the same ground, and referred, in support of the objection, to the land on the Mississippi river, where the timber was immensely valuable. A man, under this bill, might enter 1,259 acres of land, strip it of all the timber, sell the wood to the steamboats, paid for it. He did not know a readier way to make a fortune.

Mr. Linn stll further illustrated the pernicious operaion of this provision in the bill in its practical application to Missouri. A large portion of the lands in that State were valuable chiefly for the lead they contained. A man might enter a tract, dig up and sell the mineral, render the land totally valueless, and then receive back the purchase money.

Mr. Walker said that he did not believe that there remained a single tract on the Mississippi yet to be entered, but that the amendment should receive his cheerful support, as it would but restore this part of the bill to the shape in which he had reported it.

Mr. Clay suggested a financial deficulty. If the purchasers were entitled to receive back their money in five years, if they failed to fulfil the conditions of a patent, ow could the Treasury Department ever know what was the actual state of that branch of the revenue?-What proportion of the money could be counted on as available, and who could tell how much of it was to be relinquished? Besides, not only timber and mineral land night be wasted and ruined, but the lighter cotton lands also were liable to be greatly injured, if not entirely exhausted, by a five years' succession of crops. The purchaser ought certainly to forfeit not only the land, but the money, if he failed to comply with the conditions of

The question being now put, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill altered in several other passages so as to correspond with this change.

Mr. Morris proposed that the bill, having undergone several modifications, should be printed as it now stood, and, that this might be done, moved that the further consideration of it be postponed until to morrow, but withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. Moore, who moved again the amendment formerly proposed by Mr. Tipton, but he also withdrew his mo-And the question being about to be put on agreeing to

the committee's amendment as amended by all the successive afterations which had been made in the bill, in order that the whole should be reported to the Senate-Mr. Buchanan offered an amendment in the form of a separate section to the bill, providing that a lather safety and triumph arrough them all. Some gentlemen, should be permitted to enter a quarter section of land in I find, still fondly recur to their favorite prescription of the name of each of his children between the ages of a national bank as the panacea for all our ills. In my twelve and twenty-one. The patent to issue in the when a dement set the remedy is for worse than the pame of the child, and not until such child should be-

Mr. B. briefly supported the amendment by referring to the habits of the l'eople of his own State, where novictorious bird, the American eagle, the emblem of our thing was more common than for a parent who had got somewhat ahead in the world, to make a provision for his sons by purchasing for them a piece of land in the tendencies of the banking system, said, "there is in it an | new States. He scarce ever desired more than a quarter section. The land was purchased, and paid for, and, as soon as the young man became twenty-one, having received from his father a wagon and horse., circulation." The American metallic eagle, in active | means of purchasing farming utensils, he took up his circulation, will perform the same tutelary office for us; journey to the West, and, settling there, became one of and with such other provisions as the practical and sathe best citizens of the country. gaeious spirit of American b gislation shall devise, will advantageous both to the old States and to the new, and

he could not conceive how it would lead to any abuse. Mr. Clay highly approved of the amendment, but suggested the propriety of extending it to grandenildren

also. Mr. Walker referred to the speech of Mr. Ewing, in which it had been urged as an objection to the bill that it allowed not only the man himself, but each of his children over eighteen to enter a quarter section. It that was a valid objection, it surely applied with greater force to the amendment now proposed. He should, however, yield to none which is not founded on broad considera- be in favor of it if the mover would so modify it as to ions of public utility; let them impose strict, practical confine the limits from twelve to eight en years of age, as, otherwise, a young man of eighteen would have an opportunity of entering a tract under each of the two rovisions of the bill.

Mr. Ewing explained. He objection had not been that a father was allowed to enter land for his children, but that no children could get their land but such as were able to attend in person and make affidavit at the land offices, which amounted to a virtual exclusion of all famihes from this privilege who resided at a distance, or the members of which were in feeble health. He objected to having a patent issue before the patentee was of age, as it separated families too early, and had an injurious effect on the character of the population.

Mr. Buchanan expressed some hesitation whether to

accept of the modification or not; but as at present ad-

Mr. Linn was opposed to the amendment, inasmuch as it went directly counter to the very end and object of counts, and without responsibility to the public authori- the bill. That object was to confine the sale of the pubty. The consequence has been, that this branch of their lie lands to such persons as would immediately become system has run into wild disorder and confusion. They residents upon them; but the effect of this amendment would be to lock up great quantities of the land in the hands of non-resident proprietors -a thing most permicions to the interests of a new country.

Mr. Morris took the same view. He was as desirous

as the gentleman from Pennsylvania that parents should try, but the way to do that would be to give their sons money to buy farms as they came of age. The amendment would open the flood-gates of speculation still wider than at present; it went to defeat the bill; and if it was inserted, Mr. M. would be compelled to vote against the whole. He demanded the year and nays upon the amendment, which were ordered. Mr. Buchanan should regret very much if the fate

but, with every favorable feeling toward the West, he must say that he did not know that he could vote for the bill if a provision of this kind should be excluded from He could not conceive how such an amendment would op a the flood-gates of speculation. Each child would get but a quarter section, and it would be untransferrable until he was 21. It would be a great hard-hip to deprive parents in the older States of this opportunity of providing, in their lifetime, for their younger children; and such were the habits of his constituents that, unless this privilege could be extended to them, he

I the bill would turn on the amendment he had offered;

thought he should be obliged to vote against the bill. Mr. Bayard insisted upon the great injustice which must result from a rejection of the amendment. Without it the bill would amount in effect to confining the whole disposition of the public lands to those who lived in their immediate neighborhood, excluding the people of the more distant States from all its benefits. He thought that if a father was allowed to provide for his children, an uncle ought, on the same principle, to be allowed to provide for his nephew, and a guardian for his ward; especially where children had lost both their parents.

Mr. Morris now renewed his motion to postpone and Mr. Walker opposed, and Mr. Linn supported the motion who also farther insisted on his objection to the

practical effect of non-resident proprietorship. Mr. Buchanan said that the objection of the Senator from Missouri might be met by so modifying the amendment as to require the actual settlement of the land before the issuing of a patent. He desired farther time to think of this.

Mr. Sevier inquired whether the amendment was not intended to apply to those lands only which were subject to entry? Mr. Buchanan replying in the affirmative, he then said that he saw no occasion whatever for the alarm which it seemed to have produced.

After a very desultory conversation, in which Messrs. Parker, Calhoun of Kentucky, Underwood, Cambrel-Morris, Linn, Buchanan, King, of Alabama, Walker, and King, of Georgia, participated, on the subject of postponement, the call for the year and nays was at length withdrawn, and the bill, with all its amendments, having been ordered to be printed, its farther consideration

was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Linn presented the memorial of a number of the

certain objects of internal improvement, and to confine | Hoose refused to second it-Ayes 71, noes 73. the sale of the public lands to actual settlers and in limited quantities; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr. Grundy submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of 125. Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of ed the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affilias, reported a bili respecting discriminating duties upon Durch and Relg an vessels and their cargoes; which was read twice.

Mr. 11. moved that it be ordered to be engressed for a third reading; which after a brief explanation of its provisions and the necessity of its passage by that gentleman, and a few words from Mr. Parker, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-mor-FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the un-

finished business, being the motion of Mr. Bell for leave o introduce "a bill to secure the freedom of elections" Mr. Bell said that at the time the House went to the orders of the day yesterday, he was making such a statement in relation to the charges contained in the preamthe of the bill, as he thought was sufficient to show that they were not introduced merely upon report without any just foundation. He thought he had said enough satisfy the House that these charges were no brought forward upon more vague and idle rumors -Then, Sir, considering that they must be taken to the well founded, he made an appeal at once to the hono rable members of that House to say whether the charges were not of sufficient importance? whether the sub-ject was not of a nature to demand the most serious consideration of the Congress of the United States?and whether this session should be permitted to pass over without some determination being manifested in relation to this subject. He knew at the same time he assumed this tone of confidence, that there were gentlemen on that floor who would undertake to justify some of the proceedings he had alluded to, upon a principle which he had thought proper to arraign, as an abuse; but he had the satisfaction of knowing that there were very respectable portion of gentlemen here connected with those in power, who did not approve of certain principles which some of the political leaders of that party attempted to defend and justify; and under these area astances, in the course of the remarks he should submit, he expected and hoped to have the patient attention and favorable car, even of a large portion of those gentlemen who ranked themselves among the supperfers of the party in power. Mr. B. wished, in advance, to answer an objection

which he anticipated would arise as to time. He knew that the session must be brought to a close in about thirty days, and many honorable gentlemen would object to this measure being brought forward at this time, when there was so much other important business to be acted on; and when there was an entire Presidential term to expire before the recurrence of another election; but Mr. B. would inform gentlemen that he regarded this as the only period when it was possible that a subject of this description could receive an imparital investigation and decision. It was his conviction, from the experience which he had had in the House, that this was the time when the House could pass its impartial judgment on this measure, and he had brought it to the notice of the House at as early a day as the rules and orders of the House would permit him. Beside this, there was a rea son in addition to the importance of the satject itself, why it should be acted on at present. We must recollect that an election is just passed, in which all the abuses and irregularities complaised of have been practiced Constitution where it had been violated was yet bleeding; and if apathy was suffered to come over the public mind, by the time another year would roll around they would be, that the time for another election campaign would arrive, and every evil complained of would be multip fied, and every abuse aggravated. There was another reason why the present was the

was a new administration about to commence in the Go-

vernment, and that administration was not committed as to the principles it was about to introduce; and the proposition now brought forward could not be considered conjectures. But every man who has hitherto been as an attack upon that administration. It was not to be charged with the finances of the country, whether a Seconsidered as a charge and a fault upon the administration which had not yet commenced, in practice, in rela- Committee, has supposed it important to go into conject tion to any of these abuses, and, for one, it should be his three or estimates on these subjects, and to approximate administration into power, and to give to every portion if the Senator thinks he can justify himself for this onasof the people the rights and privileges guaranteed to sion, how will be justify it to the country, and to those them. He was disposed the more to do this because he great interests which are assailed by this bill, that we was satisfied that, until the elements of the opposition have been furnished with no information touching the were considerably changed, and the time should arrive amount of public expenditure; and without information when there should be a new organization of parties, that any systematic opposition would prove unavailing.—He there does exist a redundant revenue, and that it is an thought it must have struck every intelligent and impared in great as to call for the legislation of Congress's tral individual in the country, that, no matter what was istrations he knew there had been much party excitenected with the administration; yet he put it to gentlemen whether there was not now a state of things existing throughout the country which was unknown at former time. He thought he was right in affirming that a new character was forming and attaching the political institutions of the country. The Government was not now looked upon by individuals unconnected with it as it had been under former administrations. He did not cesire to consume the time of the House by going into details, and examining the cruses, which led to the evils complained of, but it seemed to him, and he thought it must have at among us, derives no advantage from any protective tracted the attention of every imparts. observer of ty. So far, therefore, as my constituents are concerne events, that the absolute power of the Gove. out was concentrated in one head, or in one hand of the 'ernment; nor was it any the less objectionable to him w n often and expressively been denominated an entering that absolute power was exercised under the garb of be- wedge; and because it is well known that all encrose ing sanctioned by the people. He contended that, for ail practical purposes, the whole power of the Govern- | der plausible pretexts. The article of coal is an instanment was concentrated in one department of the Go of this. In the depth of winter, when, during a season veroment. He was not prepared now to say what progress towards a revolution in the Government had been abundant supply of fuel, the cry is raised to repeal effected; but it was evident that a revolution in some duty on foreign coal. Sesalt is known by every sense had been completed. He said he had had the honor of having a seat on that floor long enough, and had made annual visits to and from the seat of Go, the duty may be reduced, or dispensed with altogetic vernment often enough, to have learned the great changes which had taken place in public sentiment on this subject. When you hear strangers inquiring what will be the probable course of policy of the Government in regard to any particular measure, do you hear them woollens? Nay, are we not already notified, whole, as inquire, as formerly. What will Congress do in relation admit, the Senator has brought us a bill less excepts to this matter? or, how will the House of Representatives able than a corresponding one which has been introduced. decide on any question of interest? These were formerly elsewhere, that it is not "antagonistical" (I believe the inquiries which you met with; and members of that House could sit there, and have opinions of their own tween the two; and if the purpose shall not be effected upon all questions brought before them for decision. Now by this bill, for reducing the revenue to a sum not s Mr. B. would put it to any gentleman to answer, if these cified, that bill itself, or some kindred measure, most

concentrated in one department, in one head, and he regretted to say, with too much truth, that that head was merely the head of a party. Mr. B. said there had been, however, recently an illustrious exception to the general rule. He ailuded to sponsibility; but you shall never do it with my course the celebrated deposite bill, which passed at the last ses- nor without my solemn protest. sion of Congress. This bill was the only measure of any importance which had been passed against the wish, and against the influence, of the Executive, and he begged gentlemen to remember that this bill was only passed by opposing patronage to patronage, and money to both of revenue and expenditure for the coming pr money, and by arraying, in some sense, corruption against corruption. The people of the States were excited to desire and demand a more equal apportionment. the committee could state no valuable fact for their of the spoils. The people manifested a determination sideration. He would move that the bill be made to secure to themselves, and to take from those in power the large surplus which had accumulated in the Treasury; and the moment this surplus was wrested from those in power, that moment did you see those gentlemen come forward with propositions to get rid of this revenue. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McKay) was immediately upon his feet with a proposition to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government. The whole party were up exhibiting their patriotism to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; and a gentleman from New York was using the greatest exertions to show that the moneys were going to corrupt the States.

make the remark, that it seemed to him that this single

incident was sufficient to show that there had been a

and from being a Government of the people to be a Go-

vernment of the Executive. The Government was no

longer a Government of three co-ordinate branches,

each acting as constitutional check upon the other; but

it was a Government in substance, in fact, and in truth,

Mr. Cambreleng here moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day, which was agreed to.

PAY AND MILEAGE. The bill to regulate the pay and mileage of members

of Congress coming up on its final passage-A long debate arose, in which Messrs. Wardwell, Sutherland, Turrill, Line, Claiborne of Mississippi, as to meet the policy of the Government. The Thompson of South Carolina, Boon, Craig, and A. posed seriously to affect, among other articles Mann participated. Mr. Mann moved to recommit the bill to the Commit- asmuch as very large capitals were vested in estable tee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Rencher,

eng. Patton, Yell. Mr. Yell moved to amend the motion to commit by adding instructions to the committee to report a section reducing the pay of the members of the House to \$6 per day, and \$6 for every twenty miles of travel to and from the seat of Government.

people of Wisconsin, asking for an appropriation for | Mr. Authory demanded the previous question; but the So there was no second

After some remarks from Mr. Hannegan, in opposition to the bill-

Mr. Howard moved to lay the bill on the table

Mr. Howard investoring the standard mays on that ma, tion; which were ordered, and were—Yeas 58, mays

So the motion to lay the bill on the table was reject.

Mr. Parks moved an adjournment, but withdrew the

motion at the request of the Speaker.

TENAS.

A message from the President of the United States

was received, in ched ence to the resolution of the limbe of Representatives of the 17th instant, requesting the President to lay before the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information in his posses.

sion showing the condition of the political relations between the United States and Mexico; and also, any far. ther informantion that he may have received as to the condition of Texas. Mr. Howard moved the reference of the message and locuments to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and

that the same be printed. Mr Boyd inquired if it would be in order to move in. structions to the committee.

The Speaker said it would. Mr. Parks claimed the floor.

The Chair said the gentleman from Maine had yield. ed the floor to enable the Chair to present the communication. He could not, therefore, claim it as a matter of right.

alr Boyd then moved to amend the motion of Mr. Howard, by adding instructions to the committee to report a resolution acknowledging the independence of Texas.

Mr. Craig hoped the gentleman would not create a debate at this late hour, by endeavoring to attach the resolution to these documents. Mr. Reed asked for the reading of the message and

Mr. Vintan moved an adjournment. Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, called for the year and

documents.

mays on the motion to adjourn; which the House would not order. And the House adjourned. Friday, January 27, 1837.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was resolved to a seertain, by lot, the classes of Senators to which the Senators from Michigan should respectively belong. The result was, that Mr. Lyon's term is to expire in March 1839; Mr. Norvell's in March 1541; and that of a sup positions Senator in March, 1837.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from sundry citizens et the District of Columbia, praying the passage of an act to incorporate the Colonization Society in the District -Upon the reference, a debate of some length took place in which Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Buchanca, Preston, Rives, Strange. King of Ala, participated; and it was finally laid on the table, on motion of the last named gentleman.
EEDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred so much of the President's annual message as related to the reduction of the revenue of the coun try, reported a bill for that purpose, which he accompanied with various explanatory remarks, and with a paper containing a summary statement of the various articles on which a reduction was proposed to be made together with the amounts of existing duties on said articles and the amounts of reductions.

Mr. Wright having concluded his introductory re-

marks explanatory of the objects of the bill, Mr. Clay said that he wanted, at this early stage of the bill, to say only a word or two. I will begin, said he, with expressing the regret I feel that no written report accompanies this hill, and that the substitute with which we have been presented in the verbal remarks of the in a very considerable degree; that these occurrences Senator from New York are not as satisfactory as I think are yet fresh in the recollections of the people, and the they might have been. In considering the amount of revenue which the wants of any Government may require, two questions should be taken into view. Ist --The probable amount of the revenue to be received from would hear no more of this question. The consequence the taxes; and, in the second place, the probable amount of the public expenditure. If Congress have no knowledge of these, how can they know what revenue is to be raised, or what reduction may be provided for: In beth of these points, the Senator from New York has m st propitious time to consider this subject. There utterly failed to furnish the Senate with any information

By way of getting rid of presenting to us the probable amount of revenue, the Senator states that the Fmane Committee are not able to offer any thing but uncertain cretary of the Treasury or the Chairman of a Finance study, as an individual member of the House and citizen as far as possible to the truth, that the Government may of the Republic, to detect, as far as in his power, what be enabled to form some practical estimate of the amount he considered an irregular means of bouging the new to which they may with propriety tax the People. But on either point, how has he come to the conclusion that

But I have not risen simply to express my regret at the cause, there was some malignant distemper deeply affecting our political system. Under all former adminshall oppose, so far as my voice and my vote can go, tha ment, charges of gross abuses, infringements on the disturbance of the compromise arrangement made in Constitution, and violent invective against persons con- March, 1833, under which the country has flourished in an unparalleled degree, and on which all parties have reposed as being durable and permanent.

In regard to the articles of salt and of spirituous is quots, both of which, but salt especially, are articles which cannot be touched without a violation of that compr mise, the former is one in which my State has little terest, as connected with a tax for protection. It is to great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, which are principally concerned in this question. In my own State, some of the article is manufactured but we are so situated that the manufacture, as existe I care not a particle if the duty shall be repealed in tot But I oppose the measure because I view it as what he

ments on the system may be expected to commence u of intense cold, all are shivering for the want of a m to be an essential article of human subsistence, and seized upon as furnishing a plausible article on who

But if these are all articles covered by the companies, what security, what guaranty can the coun possess that the work of reduction is to stop at that pan Will not the process, ere long, reach to eatton? and term is) to that measure, that there is no hostility b were the inquiries met with at present. No, sir: The inquiry is not what will the House of Representatives, tual condition. I want it to know whether that odor what will the Senate-dee but what will the Presi- that shocking list of articles, which has just been redent do? what will the Executive do? what will Andrew by the Secretary, is to be brought up, session after Jackson do? He would proceed no further, except to sion, for discussion and gradual action, till the wh protective system is destroyed. The country has a reto know whether the peace, effected by the comp transition of the Government from the hands of the re- mise of 1833, is to be respected, or whether it is to gularly constituted authorities to that of the President, assailed first, in respect to articles calculated to est public sympathy in their favor, and then those more: portant ones are at length to be reached, which are

sential to the prosperity of the national industry.

I have now discharged what I believed to be a dat. You have the power, both in this House and the other you can do in this matter as you think proper. Garage then. Disturb, distract the country; re agitate the country; re-open its wounds just closed; do this, if seems to you good; take upon yourselves the awful!

Mr. Wright, in reply, observed that he should not again, that the Finance Committee considered the ame entirely dependent on the action of Congress. youd the documents already on the tables of men the mean time, the statement which had been present

in company with the bill might be printed. The printing having been ordered, Mr. Davis observed that this measure was great importance, and worthy of great considerate He considered it desirable to keep the country agitation; its prosperity depended more on that this body seemed to be fully aware of, prosperiimpossible, under any policy, unless the nation the assurance of something steady in that po-The nation want d rest; the People need repthey may know what to do. He had almost sa eyen a bad policy, if steady, was better than a c tively good one, if unsteady and perpetually fluctual This was peculiarly true in relation to the manufect of the country, because those who conducted these tablishments, if they were able to look a few years about they would shape their mode of conducting busin posed seriously to affect, among other articles, the sait, in which Mr. D.'s State was largely interested ments for its manufacture upon the sea shore. Into much, therefore, that the country might understand what was doing here, and of what was sought to be 5 complished by this bill, he would ask that one thousand extra copies of the statement which had accompanie

the bill be printed. The bill was then read a second time, and made the This was agreed to. Order of the Day for Thursday next.